

REMARKS

Double Patenting

Claims 1-24 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory double patenting over claims 1-27 of copending Application No. 10/355,922. To advance prosecution, submitted herewith is a Terminal Disclaimer, obviating such provisional rejection.

Specification

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: "After some period" in lines 28-29 of page 5 should read "After some periods". Applicant respectfully asserts that the specification is correct, and no change has accordingly been made, as such reference to "some period" is with respect to the periodical measurement of change in the display output in accordance with the claimed invention. Reconsideration of this objection is accordingly respectfully requested.

Claims 11 and 20 are objected to because of the following informalities: "corrections" in line 1 should read "correction" for being consistent with the "correction" in line 5 of claim 1. Appropriate correction has been made to these claims, as well as claim 21.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

Claims 1-5, 7-8, 10-15, 18-22 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Kimura (U.S Patent No. 6,710,548). In reference to claim 1, the Examiner states Kimura discloses a method for controlling aging compensation in an OLED display having one or more light emitting elements comprising the steps of: periodically measuring the change in display output to calculate a correction signal (A meter 107 in Fig. 6, periodically measuring the change in current in the display output to calculate a correction signal in subtraction circuit 126 col. 6, lines 16-25 and col. 10, lines 5-10); restricting the change in the correction signal at each period (the correction signal from subtraction circuit 126 is inputted as data to comparing circuit 121 to be compared with the data in the acceptable error value register 137 to determine a deviation current range in which voltage is not corrected, i.e. restricting the change in the

correction signal; col. 8, lines 50-60); and applying the correction signal to the OLED display to effect a correction in the display output (power supply controlling circuit 122 control the variable power supply 106 based on the inputted correction voltage value, to thereby correct the voltage between power supply lines V1 to Vx and the opposite electrode by the correction voltage value; col. 9, lines 22-29). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Consistent with page 5, lines 13-27, claim 1 has been amended to more clearly define the invention, wherein any change in the periodically calculated correction signal is compared to a correction limit, and the change in the correction signal at each period is restricted if the change in the correction signal exceeds the correction limit. As discussed in such section of the specification, in accordance with such feature, the amount of correction may be advantageously restricted to a correction that is not visibly objectionable to a viewer, or result in an undesirable correction due to noise. Such feature is not anticipated by, or otherwise disclosed or taught in Kimura, as col. 8, lines 50-60 of Kimura cited by the Examiner does not teach restricting the change in the correction signal at each period if the change in the correction signal exceeds a correction limit, but rather is directed towards requiring a minimum change in input before making a change in output. As discussed at col. 8, lines 53-58, the purpose of requiring a minimum change in Kimura is to avoid redundant voltage correction repeated endlessly as the deviation current continues to change minutely, and does not suggest the present claimed invention which is directed towards restricting periodically applied correction to be within a maximum correction limit such that the amount of correction may be advantageously restricted to a correction that is not visibly objectionable to a viewer, or result in an undesirable correction due to noise. Reconsideration of this rejection is accordingly respectfully requested.

Additionally with respect to Claim 3, there is no support for the Examiner's contention that Kimura describes restricting the correction to be monotonically increasing. Kimura rather describes correcting many times until the error is within an acceptable error range, where change in each correction could be of any absolute value (greater than the minimum) and of any sign (positive or negative). Additionally with respect to Claim 4, there is no support for the Examiner's contention that Kimura is restricting to a fixed percentage.

The Examiner is apparently confusing the measured deviation current and correction voltage.

While further claimed features are additionally not disclosed, taught or suggested by Kimura, the present claimed invention is essentially distinguished from Kimura by periodically comparing a new calculated correction signal to an old correction signal, and restricting the new one to a maximum change relative to the old one. Kimura simply does not.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kimura (U.S Patent No. 6,710,548) in view of Inukai (U.S Patent No. 7,042,427). This rejection is respectfully traversed based on the distinction between the teachings of Kimura relative to the present claimed invention discussed above, as Inukai fails to overcome the deficiencies of the teachings of Kimura relative to the present claimed invention. It is further noted that Inukai in any event does not disclose storing a history of changes in a correction signal, but rather appears to disclose at col. 7, lines 55-67 storing converted digital values of measured analogue current values. Reconsideration of this rejection is accordingly respectfully requested.

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kimura (U.S Patent No 6,710,548) in view of Cok et al. (U.S Patent No. 6,320,325), hereinafter Cok. This rejection is respectfully traversed based on the distinction between the teachings of Kimura relative to the present claimed invention discussed above, as Cok fails to overcome the deficiencies of the teachings of Kimura relative to the present claimed invention. Reconsideration of this rejection is accordingly respectfully requested.

Claims 16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kimura (U.S Patent No 6,710,548), hereinafter Kimura 548, in view of Kimura et al. (U.S Patent No. 6,518,962), hereinafter, Kimura 962. This rejection is respectfully traversed based on the distinction between the teachings of Kimura 548 relative to the present claimed invention discussed above, as Kimura 962 fails to overcome the deficiencies of the teachings of Kimura 548

relative to the present claimed invention. Reconsideration of this rejection is accordingly respectfully requested.

Claims 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kimura (U.S Patent No 6,710,548) in view of Tanaka et al. (U.S Patent No 4,443,741), hereinafter Tanaka. This rejection is respectfully traversed based on the distinction between the teachings of Kimura relative to the present claimed invention discussed above, as Tanaka fails to overcome the deficiencies of the teachings of Kimura relative to the present claimed invention. Reconsideration of this rejection is accordingly respectfully requested.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, reconsideration of this patent application is respectfully requested. A prompt and favorable action by the Examiner is earnestly solicited. Should the Examiner believe any remaining issues may be resolved via a telephone interview, the Examiner is encouraged to contact Applicants' representative at the number below to discuss such issues.

Respectfully submitted,



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If the Examiner is unable to reach the Applicant(s) Attorney at the telephone number provided, the Examiner is requested to communicate with Eastman Kodak Company Patent Operations at (585) 477-4656.